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A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES FROM THE JUAN
FERNANDEZ ISLANDS

(LEPIDOPTERA: BLASTODACNIDAE)

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This new genus of moths is described here to provide a name to be used in my forthcoming Volume V of the Meyrick types of microlepidoptera. I had intended describing this genus and species in another paper, "Microlepidoptera of the Juan Fernandez Islands," but publication of this paper has been long delayed and the name is needed now. Characters of the genus and species will be illustrated in the latter paper.

Nanodacna Clarke, new genus

(Type species: *Nanodacna ancora* Clarke, new species, by present designation.)

Antenna serrulate in male, simple in female, about three-fifths length of forewing; basal segment with pecten. Labial palpus ascending, recurved, smooth except second segment slightly roughened; third segment about as long as second, acute; second segment somewhat thickened toward apex. Head smooth, tongue well developed. Hind tibia smooth except for a few long hairlike scales above. Forewing lanceolate with 12 veins, without accessory cell; 1c well preserved at margin; 2 from near angle of cell, connate with 3, closely approximate to 4; 5 short-stalked with 4; 6 obsolete but preserved at margin below apex; 7 and 8 stalked, both to costa; 9 well separated from the stalk of 7 and 8; no accessory cell between 9 and 11; 11 from before middle. Hind wing linear lanceolate, with 8 veins; 2, 3 and 4 well separated and about equidistant; 5 and 6 short-stalked, approximate to 7 at base; discocellular vein very weak.

Male genitalia with uncus absent; gnathos divided.

Female genitalia with double signa.

Nanodacna is very similar to *Blastodacna* but differs from it by the absence of the accessory cell, the presence of vein 1c, separate veins 3 and 4 and an obsolete vein 6 of forewing. In *Blastodacna* vein 1c is absent, 3 and 4 are coincident and vein 6 is strong. In the hind wing there is no trace of the discocellular vein in *Blastodacna* and vein 7 is

out of the stalk of 5 and 6. The female of *Blastodacna* has a single signum but in *Nanodacna* there are two signa. The forewing of *Blastodacna* exhibits well-developed scale-tufts which appear to be wanting in *Nanodacna*. The absence of these scale-tufts in *Nanodacna*, however, may be because of the condition of the specimens. I suspect, though, that the species of this genus are smooth-winged.

***Nanodacna ancora* Clarke, new species**

Alar expanse 10–13 mm.

Labial palpus sordid-white; second segment shaded with fuscous anteriorly and on sides; third segment with subapical fuscous annulus. Antenna fuscous. Head grayish-buff with fuscous irroration. Thorax and ground color of forewing brownish-buff irrorate and suffused with fuscous; basal sixth of forewing fuscous, the outer edge of this patch outwardly oblique from costa to dorsum; a moderately broad, outwardly oblique band of the pale ground color separates the dark basal patch from the outer, darker portion of the wing; stigmata four, blackish-fuscous; one on fold at edge of basal patch, one on fold at two-fifths; one in cell between the foregoing two and one at end of cell; apex rather darkly suffuse fuscous; cilia brownish-buff. Hind wing grayish-fuscous; cilia somewhat paler and distinctly brownish at apex of wing. Legs buff; fore- and midlegs strongly overlaid with blackish-fuscous; hind leg with slight infuscation. Abdomen grayish-fuscous above, buff beneath.

Male genitalia: (Slide No. 10733.) Harpe terminating in a long, recurved slender process; outer end of sacculus armed with a strong digitate process. Anterior edge of vinculum excavated. Anellus a quadrate plate incised posteriorly to admit aedeagus. Aedeagus an open S-shaped structure, sharply pointed distally. Transtilla a sclerotized plate with two fleshy lobes laterally. Socii two small fleshy processes. Gnathos two spined knobs.

Female genitalia: (Slides No. 10446, 10734.) Ostium a small round opening surrounded by a strongly sclerotized ring. Posterior two-fifths of ductus bursae sclerotized, remainder membranous. Inception of ductus seminalis at junction of sclerotized and membranous parts of ductus bursae. Seventh tergite modified by a strongly sclerotized, roughly reniform area.

Type: MASAFUERA: La Correspondencia, 1150 m (28.I.55), in the collection of the University of Chile.

Described from the type male, one male and five female paratypes as follows: ♂, 3 ♀ ♀, Quebrada de las Vacas (17.I.52); ♀, Quebrada de las Casas (17.I.52); ♀, La Correspondencia, 1500 m (28.I.55).

The specimens of this species are in relatively poor condition, making it impossible to give an absolutely accurate color description. The genitalia, however, are sufficiently striking to enable an easy identification when additional material is acquired.